

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 1902.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUN, New York City.

Paris Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Burns Case.

If the procedure followed in the case of FLORENCE BURNS were more often adopted in important criminal cases in this county, the burdens of the taxpayers would be much lighter, and the people would see what it is to have a District Attorney who investigates charges against citizens before indictment, instead of after; who endeavors to learn who committed a particular crime, rather than, finding that a crime has been committed, tries to fasten it upon the first person accused.

The Burns case is the first one, involving a capital crime, that has come up in the county of New York in years where the evidence against the accused was submitted to a committing Magistrate to pass upon before it was submitted to a Grand Jury. As a result, a young woman suspected of the murder of her lover was discharged owing to insufficiency of evidence. As Magistrate MAYER said in his analysis of the evidence adduced against the girl by the District Attorney, had such evidence been presented to the Grand Jury, with the statements of the witnesses unattacked by the cross-examination, an indictment would probably have been returned. But under cross-examination the testimony had been clearly shown to be legally insufficient to justify the holding of the accused.

If it were insufficient to justify the committing Magistrate to hold the accused, it must be presumed that it would have been insufficient to secure a conviction on trial. In that event, the only purpose the trial would serve would be to involve the county in a great and needless expense. A preliminary examination can never weaken unassailable evidence. If it demolishes worthless evidence it serves a most salutary purpose. It throws an additional safeguard around the Constitutional rights of all the citizens, it enables the District Attorney to be the prosecuting officer for all the people, rather than the prosecutor of the individual and it saves the people's money.

The Removal of Sheriff Guden.

The question of law involved in the removal of the Sheriff of Kings county by Governor ODELL is important, and one which cannot be determined until the Court of Appeals shall have passed upon the validity of the Governor's act. The opinion of Mr. Justice GAYNOR is able, but it is not at all certain that it will not be re-

Judge GAYNOR cites the following ourt of Appeals in a secent case: "While we cannot touch the person of the Governor, we can pass upon the effect of his acts and decide whether they are valid or invalid." There can be no doubt that the validity of the Governor's action can be determined by the courts, but it does not follow that the power of removing a Sheriff vested in the Governor by the State Constitution, is a judicial act rather than an executive one, and that the Governor is therefore bound by the ordinary rules of judicial procedure.

The Constitution says:

"The Governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned (which includes Sheriffs) within the term for which he shall have been elected. g'ving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in hi

The question of law involved is as to the exact meaning of this Constitutional provision; must the charges relate only to malfeasance or misfeasance committed in office? Or has the Governor an unlimited power to remove on any such charges as may be deemed by him sufficient, even though the offence may have been committed by the accused prior to his taking office?

Judge GAYNOS says:

The common-law power of removal was for neglect or misconduct in office only, except for indistances and conviction of a crime so infamous In was in this light that this cleans was framed and it was this power and no other that was to lended to be put in the Constitution. That the people meant to extend power to semove officials at the will of the Governor for anything he saw CHARGE INV AND PRACTICE."

Conceding the soundness of this statement of the learned Justice for the purcase of this argument, it would seem to stincted and the narrower and the appoints question here tavoired is, whether a shariff cannot be removed by the Govfor having made a corrupt agreement to appoint an individual to the posi-tion of sources to the Sheriff in return for the support of such individual to securing the office.

Governor Others found from the testimony given before him that Gringer, while a candidate for the office of tiperiff. made a surrupt agreement with first Signiff to consideration of his activity and posed influence in accuring influence and votes of the Penni Code, and a crime under two sections of the Penal Code, one of which provides that any person is guilty of a orine who, being nominated for a public office, corruptly promises to use any likewise furnishing a Presidential Life political authority or influence in the way formulating a Presidential Life political authority or influence in the way formulated a presidential Life political authority or influence in the way formulated a presidential Life political authority or influence in the way formulated and presidential Life. official authority or influence is the way femaler. of conferring upon any person any office or public employment, or upon counter-

ement for any person to procure a vote for a candid

It will, therefore, be seen that GUDEN was not removed, as Judge GAYNOR would seem to think, because he is alleged to be a mean and unworthy character, but because the Governor found that he had made a corrupt promise to BERT REISS. And this is not the case of a man removed from office for some crime entirely disconnected with the office, or for some fault or offence committed earlier in life, but it is a case of removal for a crime or offence directly connected with the office. In ethics and morals, a Sheriff who makes a corrupt promise in reference to his office in aid of his election, ought to be removed just as a Member of Parliament or a Representative in Congress should be removed for making any corrupt bargain in reference to his election.

The letter of the Constitution does not say that a Sheriff shall be removable only for malfeasance in office. It is urged that such is the logical implication of the language used, but here is a case on the border line, for although the offence was not committed in office, its very purpose was to procure the specific office for the transgressor.

It would seem, therefore, very doubtful whether there is any great Constitutional principle invo'ved; but if there be its determination must await the decision of the court of last resort.

Shall the Ex-Presidents Be Made Life Senators?

The proposal to dignify and utilize the position of our ex-Presidents by so amending the Constitution as to make them Senators of the United States for life is again under discussion. It receives the approval of many newspapers and of some eminent citizens. This is not strange, for the idea is superficially attractive, and it proceeds from a worthy, if mistaken sentiment.

Yet the plan is not consistent with the philosophy of our institutions; not practicable, if the system of government established by the Constitution is to be preserved.

In the first place, the legislator with life term of office is not tolerated by American principles. No matter how able and disinterested he may be, no matter how great may have been his public services, his continuance in office must be subject always at stated periods to the votes of those whom he represents. When he is relieved of all political responsibility for his acts as a lawmaker, and is confirmed in his irresponsible power so long as breath shall remain in his body, the Government of which he is a part ceases to be republican and becomes to that extent an autocracy.

It is not a good answer to say that the number of Presidential Life Senators would necessarily be too small to affect the integrity of our system. One vote or two votes might at any time be enough to enact or to defeat the most important measure; and the Presidential Senator or Senators responsible for the decisive vote or votes would be beyond rebuke or removal by the methods which the merican system now provides.

We assume that the Life Senators are to have votes on all questions, like in the Congressional Record.

The second consideration is this: The introduction of this abnormal element into the law-making power would upset the system of government through party organizations.

Suppose, for example, that the people had chosen a Democratic Administration and a Democratic House of Repreconceptions of majority rule, that policy ought to prevail and take the form of was three, and that there happened cans in any line of achievement." to be attached to that body five Presidential Life Senators, all Republicans. sympathies of partisanship. They would elected as President on other and obsoand twenty years before.

believe that if BENJAMIN HARRINGS had than at any time in the past tived to be a Presidential Life Senator. In only one "line of achievement he would not have continued to be an has there been anything like 'lethargy' Indianan; or that Witszam Mchingary at the South. The overshadowing im-Now York ' that was elected Vice-, so far se concerns its white population Freedent; it was "Taxonous Room: and segregating it from the rost of the the Frendency; and it would be "Titto: throught of the finish in its own affairs pone Boosevers of New York,' despite permissily, to the exclusion of the great that would go into the honate for the rest | which it was once foremost in ability heres to appoint him courses to the of his days under the amendment pro- and influence, him been natural and

for that office. This was a clear violation case of Mr. Econoward as an illustration, abolition of sincery. But note the iras New York would then have three tiene: has it been unfortunate as far as enttors, against two to Massachusetts, cerns Southern intelientual develop-Connecticut. Bhode Island, Pennsylva- ment, and for the tirur injurious so far as sis. Nevada, and every other blate not concerns houthern influence on national

system of Government is that each State with the consequent stimulus of intelation that the political influence of the shall have equal representation in the jectual activity. Now, however, Conperson so to be benefited shall be used in United States Senate. It is guaranteed stitutional Amendments in Southern

is protected against change even by the process of Constitutional Amendment. In any other respect the Constitution may be altered by the methods provided in Article V. The one thing that cannot be done even with the ratification of the Legislatures or Conventions of threefourths of all the States is to give any State three Senators while other States have two. " No State," says Article V., without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

Such are some of the objections to the Presidential Life Senator. He is needed in the Senate neither for the country's sake, nor for his own. Our ex-Presidents are already provided with a position of incomparable dignity, that of citizens of the United States who have been honored with election to the nation's highest office.

Virginia Roads.

Apparently the Virginia Legislature looks to the ever-sitting Virginia Constitutional Convention for the wisdom that is to make the State prosperous. At any rate, that Legislature seems to be a little short in the matter of common sense. Last week it rejected a bill for building good roads. The vote was close, but the hunkers won, the fellows who think that it is a waste of money to spend it upon the necessities of a civilized community. A stream that can be forded, if there is no freshet, needs no bridge, and a path in which a mule can flounder through the spring mud is good enough. Shall an honest yeomanry, their country's pride, be taxed in order that "dudes" may dash along the highways in automobiles? The Virginia roads are as good as they used to be, and why should people set up to be smarter than their fathers and their grandfathers? The rigid conservatism of many members of Legislatures as to roads is only too well known. The farmers, who would get the most benefit from improved roads, are too often the sowest to see the value of such improvement.

Away from the cities, the Virginia roads, as a class, are mighty hard to travel. This is not especially to the discredit of Virginia, for richer States in which there has been much more traffic and travel, have been stiff-necked and thick-headed about building comfortable roads. The making of excellent roads has only begun, even in the North, and it takes a good deal of missionary ardor and patience to beat into the noddle of a Legislature that good roads are a good thing from every point of view, and that money appropriated for them is a good investment. It will take generations to provide a great State like Virginia with commodious roads, but they will come. They are as necessary as railroads. Plenty of money is wasted in Virginia as in other States on antiquated futile tinkering of hopelessly bad roads.

As soon as the farmers understand that every bad road is money out of their pockets, Legislatures will be afraid to vote against bills for improvement.

A Reflection on the Intellectual Energy of the South.

The project for the establishment of a great publication house at the South to print Southern literature distinctively the six-year Senators. If not, they is interesting rather than practicable. might as well sit in the gallery as on the | The plan is to organize at Atlanta a communicate their views and give their to manufacture books by Southern advice through the medium of the news- authors, on the theory that the existing paper interview as by speeches reported | publishing houses of consequence, being | in the lineal list of infantry officers, and at the North," accept only such manu- giving them rank therein according to the scripts as commercially, or worse still, politically, conform to their views."

The argument of the men who are undertaking to start the Atlanta enterprise is that for this reason the literary conius of the South has been repressed. Literary lethargy " and a " pitiable lack of appreciation of the efforts of sentatives, and that the States had Southern writers " have resulted, we constituted a Democratic Senate, all are told by the gentleman at the head for the furtherance of a certain Demo- of the committee for the organization cratic policy. According to previous of the concern, and of the thousands of men and women of conspicuous talent, ability and genius" in the South " we law. Now, suppose that the Democratic seek in vain to find any considerable majority in the Senate, on the old basis, number included in the list of Ameri-

Now, if this was true it would be a humiliating confession; but it is so Suppose they all had persisted in the obviously contrary to the facts that it constitutes a very gross libel against then be able to defeat the measure, or the South. Among the authors whose to overthrow the policy, upon which books are now commanding the greatest the Democratic majority of the country | popular and critical favor those of the had determined; and the decisive votes South are conspicuous. Among Ameriwould be cast, not by Senators elected cans most eminent in railroad and other on that issue, but by Senators originally lines of practical achievement at this time are Southerners whose names are lete issues, four, eight, twelve, sixteen | familiar in every financial centre of the world. In the professions, and, more Then again. The Presidential Life especially, in law, medicine and sur-Senator might hold his seat and possess gery, Southern men have achieved of fact he would be a son and citizen of tellectual vigor and activity are manisome particular State. Does anybody fested there now to a greater degree

would not have been an Ohioan, or that portance the color problem assumed if it should be Thronous Roosevelle's there resulted in stiffing discussion of he would be any the less a New Yorker? Lanaveness, producing an almornial Why, it was "THEODORE HODREVELT of political achidity peculiar to the flouth. were of New York' that succeeded to I mon. This alse orption of the political any convenient theory to the contrary. Institute questions in the discussion of mericalis, doubtiens, because of the Coptinuing to use the supposititious social revolution brought about by the teen the one part of the Union where A fundamental requirement of our there was no healthy political division, behalf of the candidate, while the other by the Constitution. Furthermore, that declare it to be an infamous crime to same equal representation is not only or ought to be able to expect a return to

a more normal condition, to the great advantage of the whole Union and o the South itself more eminently.

Meantime the advancement of the Southern States in material prosperity has been greater than ever before in their history. Never were they so rich as they are now, and never was there exhibited in them so much intelligent enterprise to assure the endurance of this prosperity. It would, accordingly, be easy at this time to raise in the South the five millions of capital desired for this Atlanta publishing establishment, if the undertaking promised to be profitable as a business enterprise, or, in other words, if there was any reason to expect that it would be successful in accomplishing the purpose of its organization. Northern capital also would be attracted to it under such circumstances. That is, if there is a demand for such a publishing house sufficient to justify its establishment and assure its continuance, no appeal to merely sentimental considerations at the South is necessary to get the capital for it. Necessity for such an appeal would be proof that there is no demand for the .concern which would give it any chance of sta-

Nor would the establishment be of any service in developing Southern literature unless it made money for the authors, as it could not do if there was not that natural demand. Otherwise it would be of the nature of a religious tract society, constantly dependent on the gifts of those sentimentally interested in its purpose in order to keep going, and the consequence would be that Southern literature would suffer in the general esteem rather than be benefited by the attempt at artificial stimulation. A literature must grow of itself; it cannot be forced by hot house methods.

That the South, moreover, does not need any such stimulation of its literary activity is proved convincingly by the vogue and distinction of so many Southern authors under the present natural conditions. Their genius commands; it does not have to beg for the semiphilanthropic recognition this Atlanta enterprise is projected to give it.

The two fines imposed upon automo bilists during the last week for excessive speed in the city streets are to be commended. Those gentlemen drive too fast. and the sooner they are regulated the

Auto men should be made to understand also, that even when the street they are travelling on is clear, there is serious objection to their pulling their throttles wide open. Traffic in the cross streets can never be left out of account. A driver about to cross one of the main thoroughfares does not want to be subjected to the danger of meeting a lightning express, nor should he be required to slow down below the ordinary speed at every corner to see whether it is safe for him to cross. Trolley cars have increased very greatly

the difficulty of crosstown driving, and automobile danger ought not to be added.

Mr. JAMES CAVERLY did not live up to his duties as a citizen when he refused to prosecute the man who had caught hold of Mrs. CAVERLY'S arm on Saturday night after the theatre. Mr. CAVERLY thrashed him right manfully, but to abandon prosecution in rder to avoid publicity or save the time which would be required in court was not playing fair with the public.

A proposal is now before the House Com mittee on Insular Affairs to incorporate the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment in the Regular army, placing the officers thereof length of their commissioned service. The bill would, however, place them in a separate list; and promote them by seniority in the Porto Rico regiment only. The proposal to make the Provisional Regiment a permanent organization was bound to come; whether the time is ripe for its adoption we do not know, but the bill as submitted appears to provide for the change with justice to all concerned and may well serve as the model for the legislation that sooner or later may be enacted.

Yesterday a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying President Cassatt, ran from Philadelphia to Jersey City in seventyseven minutes, or seventy miles an hour for the ninety miles between the two cities. This is good going; but how painfully slow the railroad companies are in getting up some new form of railway by which clee tricity would drive a train from Philadelphia to New York at the rate of 150 miles an hour!

The following order, nothing short of revolutionary, has just been issued by the British War Office: * Officers and soldiers of the Regulars are allowed to wear spec-

tacles, on or off duty."

Hitherto it has been a rule of the British Army that no officer below the rank of Major could wear glasses; this, of course, prevented all line officers, as well as all enlisted men. from wearing them. Officers of the Guarde and other regiments, some of whom meeted his vote under the fiction that he represe great distinction, and notably here in the sid of glasses, got around the rule in sented not a particular State, but the New York. So far from there being inventing the monocie, sometimes irrever-nation at large, nevertheless, as a matter intellectual "lethargy" at the South in-ently onlied the "eye-pepper," and a decicion of the War Office made years ago solemnly held that an officer might wear a monorie, because it had only one glass, and so did not fall under the order prohibiting glames. The new regulation apparently the remuit of the war in bouth Africa. which has developed that spectacied Bosco can shoot, and in some respects at least will morve to bring the British Army up to lot to sit in the Senate as a Life Senator political questions of national compact the standard of the terms and Francis armian, the officers and more of which waar speciarise of hist according as sleep hand

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The further during Mayor Attnone's term was animed William L. Mining." and when Takementy came it it farmers Motort & Van Wyris" ned new M line ! teer turned William I. Strong again. The Fire Communicator obsasid bear another to letter time: "William L. Birong."

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From the Louisettie Courter Journal
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CAPT. COGHLAN ADVANCED. President Decides to Restore the Numbers

He Lost While Under Suspension. WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President has decided to grant the application of Capt. Joseph Buller Coghlan, U. S. N., for a remission of the punishment which he suffered under a sentence of suspension while serving in a lower grade. Coghlan was convicted by court-martial of improper conduct in having sent an abusive letter to an employee of the Navy Department and was sentenced to suspension from duty, with loss of numbers during that period. While the sentence was in operation he lost eleven numbers in his grade through being jumped by officers junior to him, who were advanced in the regular course of promotion. As a reward for his service in command of the cruiser Raleigh in the battle of Manila Bay, Capt. Coghlan was advanced five numbers, thus regaining that many of the sleven he had lost through suspension. He came to Washington last week and made application for a restoration of the numbers he had lost and explained his case personally to President Roosevelt. Capt. Coghlan stands sixth on the list

of his grade and the restoration of the numbers lost will make him the senior Captain, displacing Capt. James H. Sands, now on duty as a member of the Retiring Board in Washington. This advancement of Capt. Coghlan will not, however, interfere with the promotion of Capt. Sands. for the reason that Capt. Coghlan, having been advanced for war service, will, under the law, become an additional numbe in the grade of Rear Admiral and as such will not fill a vacancy, making it necessary that Capt. Sands be promoted to fill it. On the retirement of Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar on April 11, Capt. Coghlan will be promoted to the grade of Rear Admiral, but, being an additional number, the vacancy will not be filled. Capt. Sands will, therefore, be promoted immediately

will, therefore, be promoted immediately to fill that vacancy.

The action of the President in Capt. Coghlan's case will take the form of a pardon, issued through the Department of Justice. This is in accordance with the precedent established by the late President of the precedent established by the late President established establ enable him to regain the numbers he lost while under suspension. President McKin-ley was particularly anxious to show his appreciation of the notable services perappreciation of the notable services performed by Capt. McCalla while in command of the cruiser Marblehead in the West Indies naval campaign. Through the refusal of the Senate to confirm the war reward nominations, McCalla's among them, this desire of Mr. McKinley was blocked, but he found a means of accomplishing his purpose through the exercise of the clemency, which he is empowered to extend in all cases of persons convicted of offences in the United States courts or by military and naval court-martial. by military and naval court-martial.

Capt. Coghlan is best known as the man ho recited "Hoch der Kaiser!" at a banuet in his honor at the Union League llub, New York, in 1899, which brought a complaint from the German Ambassador here and resulted in a reprimand being delivered to Capt. Coghla

Frederick the Great and Our Revolution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With the nteresting letters of Mr. Aifred Roelker (SUN, March 16) and Mr. J. F. Barrett (March 28), the discussion of Frederick the Great's attitude toward our Revolution may be regarded as closed. But in leaving the subect I beg a little of your space to deny emphatically the inference of my friend, Mr. Roelker, that I have attacked the memory of him that in the only one of my statements which he combats-that Frederick was no admirer of Washington-I am not in any disagreement as he supposes with the words of John Fiske to which he refers. In his work on the Revolution (I. p. 323) Fiske says: "Fred-erick of Prussia saw that presently, when American soldiers should come to be disciplined, they would become a very formidable instrument in the hands of their great commander." But the words "great commander" are the words of Fiske, not of Fred-erick the Great

mander" are the words of Fiske, not of Frederick the Great.

In my original letter to THE SUN on the sword myth! I was not in the slightest degree animated by any feeling against Frederick. In a sermon delivered in Cincinnati two days after the execution of John Brown, which was widely circulated in the papers. I celebrated the sword story, and in my magazine, The Diai (Jannary, 1860), wove it into a tale along with glorification of Frederick the Great My experience has been that of the eminent State Librarian of Viginia, Mr. W. W. Scott, who in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch (March 9) says: "I long since reached the conclusion (unwillingly, it is true, for it was a pleasing myth) that no such gift was ever made, and that the handsome sentiment accompanying the alieged gift, from the oldest solider to the greatest soldier, was equally a figment of somebody's imagination.

To this I may add the following note from another eminent State Librarian, the late George R. Howell, who many years ago wrote me from Albany: "The impression that the sight of it made on me—with its steel bends instead of Jewels—was that it was a very niggardly present for a monarch to make to a man like Washington."

But why disturb these pleasing myths? Because I believe them baleful; this one to particular I believe affected the mind of John Brown with disastrous results, and that it misled me in early life to circulate what I now know to be falsifications of history has been an additional inducement to devote to the subject more time than I could con-

How Much Can a Typewriter Do? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir Will

concerning typewriting? I am thinking of work, and the other day an agent left a machine I told him it would not do my work, as I had about sixty thousand words a work to write he wait his operators outle neally write one hundred thousand words a week, and that he heng an expert could write four hundred thousand a week Was he stringing to. thought he really write that righty words! had been the really words a word cloud a fast see because the following the first see in a copy or district the control of the real parameter copy, or district the real parameter copy, or district the real parameter copy.

Mrs. Craddock's Consistion. To sur Epison of The Sch Sor I protect Source Mars House L. Forten Location. Beneficial Monachimetto Southary Educational Legister. Chicores, Mass. March 21

To yang kineyon or Tank Research. A recent bracker multiplie the following polony-The mittage and presented expensions and post-present and d have but \$1.50 miles (Applied the first page appropriate that a specializing \$150 percent and public \$150 percent \$1.50 percen

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TO VINDICATE AARON BURR. This Legion Wants People to Stop Calling

m Assassin and Traiter If there is any trustworth; medium in New York who can get into communi-cation with the spirit of the late Aaron Burr it would be worth her time to interview him on his opinion of the newly formed Aaron Burr Legion. He was credited with having a keen wit and although he was something of an egoist his remarks on the Burr Legion could not help but be vastly entertaining.

The organization is very serious in its aims. The plan of the Burr Legion is printed on paper of a light brown tint. It is to consist of a central body to be known as the Grand Camp and auxiliary associations to be designated as outposts. The objects of the Burr Legion are to secure and print a list of all portraits of "Colonel Aaron Burr, his wife, daughter father, grandfather and such of his rela tions as the Grand Camp may direct," and to "print a similar list of all mementos, original letters or manuscripts or copies

Third—To prepare and print a bibliography of all printed works relating to Col. Burr and his contemporaries, whether contained in histories, biographies, works of fiction, or any other book, pamphlet, or periodical.

Fourth-To secure the writing and pub Fourth—To secure the writing and pub-lication in newspapers, magazines, pamph lets, or books of such articles or poems a will tend to remove the obloquy or refut-the calumnies cast upon the name of Col Aaron Burr during the past hundred years and to provide for the delivery of lectures addresses and orations designed to secure the same end.

and to provide for the delivery of fectures, addresses and orations designed to secure the same end.

Fifth—To take all proper and legal measures to secure the expunging from all reading books or other text books used in the public schools of America of that portion of the speech of William Wirt during the trial of Aaron Burr at Richmond, Va., which relates to the alleged intimacy of Col. Burr and Mrs. Blennerhassett.

Sixth—To adopt all proper and legal measures to secure the expunging from the histories or other text books used in the public schools of America of the words "murderer" or "assassin," as applied to Col. Burr on account of his duel with Gen. Hamilton; also the word "traitor" as applied to Col. Burr on account of his connection with the alleged Southwestern Conspiracy, he having been tried five times for the alleged offence and each time acquitted by juries of his countrymen.

Seventh—To formulate and put in popera-

tried five times for the alleged offence and each time acquitted by juries of his countrymen.

Seventh—To formulate and put in operation a plan for the raising of a fund to secure the erection in Newark, N. J., the city of his birth, or in New York city, his adopted home, of a lasting testimonial to perpetuate his memory, that of his beloved daughter. Theodosia, and of his grandson and namesake, Aaron Burr Alston.

Eighth—To popularize the movement and attract attention to the objects of the organization by the use of stationery and post cards comprising paper, envelopes, and cards made of material colonial buff in color, and having a portrait of Aaron Burr and the name of the organization printed thereon in blue ink; such stationery to be used for all official purposes by the members of the Grand Camp, and supplied at a reasonable price to the officers and members of Outposts or other members or individuals wishing to use the same.

Any person of either sex who is over 10 years of age is eligible for membership Thus far the society has held several meet-ings in this city.

Roosevelt on Liquor Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the midst of the uncertain arguments for and against saloon opening, it is comforting to hear the voice of one who neither prides himself on the advancement of his philosophy or the originality of his morals. I beg to quote the following words of President Roosevelt. They are taken from an essay of his on the "New York Police," and were published September, 1897. He is speaking the effect of closing saloons Sundays and all day Sunday.

day Sunday.

"We went our way without regarding this opposition, and gave a very wholesome lesson to the effect that a law should not be put on the statute books if it was not meant to be enforced, and that even an excise law could be honestly enforced in New York if the public officials so desired. The rich brewers and liquor sellers, who had made money hand over fist by violating the excise law with the corrupt connivance of the police, raved with anger, and every corrupt politician and newspaper in the city gave them clamorous assistance; but the poor man, and notably the poor man's wife and children, benefited very greatly by what we did. The hospital surgeons found that their Monday labors were lessened by nearly one-half, owing to the startling diminution in cases of injury due to drunken brawls; the work of the Magistrâtes who sat in the city courts on Monday for the trial of the offenders of the preceding twenty-four hours was correspondingly decreased: while many a tenement-house family spent Sunday in the country because for the first time the head the preceding twenty-four hours was correspondingly decreased: while many a tenement-house family spent Sunday in the country because for the first time the head of the family could not use up his money in getting drunk. The one all-important element in good citizenship in our country is obedience to law, and nothing is more needed than the resolute enforcement of law. This we gave.

NEW YORK, March 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Replying to the criticism of Mr. Charles F. Wingate in THE SUN of to-day, regarding and Fifty-ninth street for the equestrian statue of Gen. William T. Sherman, in which he ventures the opinion that 'the statue of a military hero, however great or popular. Mr. Emory reports that the trap has been he ventures the opinion that "the statue of a military hero, however great or popular, brings up associations which are not appropriate to a park," permit me to say that the statue of Gen Sherman, God these him, would be appropriate to a patriotic American in a park or even in a church. No spot is too caured for such a memory. The story of his life is as educational to the flag-loving American boy as his Saylour's is to the Goderning one.

These menuments mean education in patriotism, not art, and they should not be hidden away on fliverside Drive where the These monuments mean education in patrottsm, not art, and they should not be hidden away on liverside Drive where the yast multitude from which we draw our soldiers can never see them.

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CLOUDBURST IN HAWAII.

Eighty-six Inches of Rainfall in One Week -Sugar Cane Damaged. HONOLULT, March 13.-Eighty-six inches rainfall in less than one week is the

record for a storm which extended over a large section of the island of Hawaii last week. In some places the storm was almost a cloudburst. The island of Maui also suffered, but the rainfall on Oahu was not so heavy.

Hilo, Hawaii, is known as the "Rainy City. It is not at all unusual to have a fall of from four to five inches daily and the inhabitants are always prepared for a flood. The peculiar formation of the country makes serious damage from floods unlikely, as the island is cut up into deep volcanic ditches and gulches in which, in ordinary times, there is a slight flow at the deepest point. When the heavy rains come the gulches fill, but rarely over-

In the Hamakua district, where last year In the Hamakua district, where last year the cane crop was a total loss owing to the drought, the rain was the heaviest this year, the average fall being ten inches a day. The damage to the cane crop by the storm was severe. Much of the cane was blown down, while large quantities were swept out to sea. Buildings were carried away, bridges washed out, roads demolished and thousands of dollars' worth of damage done. The whole seacoast is littered with wreckage from the various plantations.

plantations.

The Government has sent aid to the districts where the roads and bridges were washed away, and the damage will be repaired as soon as possible. The storm is said to have been the worst in the history

REDMOND'S OBSTRUCTION PLAN. Irish Plan of Making Trouble in Parilament to Win Home Rule.

CHICAGO, March 24 .- William Redmond. M. P., at a mass meeting of the United Irish League, in Dexter Park Pavilion at the Stock Yards, yesterday, said:

"If our policy in the British Parliamen can do nothing else, we can express our grief, we can harass the British Empire; if nothing else, we can stand on the floor of the English Parliament and cheer and call God's blessing upon the Boers every time the English are defeated. If we in the English Parliament cannot win home rule. I promise you we will destroy the Parliament of England; if we cannot govern ourselves, we can take good care not to allow them to govern themselves.

PRAIRIE DOGS FOR THE PARK. Fifty Ordered to Replace the Colony De-

stroyed by a Landslide Director John Smith of the Central Park menagerie has sent an order to a Kansas man for fifty prairie dogs. Those in the Park were destroyed by a landslide a month or more ago.

When the place was prepared for the little animals ten years ago there was no provision made for draining the soil during heavy rains, and the rodents have been buried in their burrows every few years by the shifting of the soil. Mr. Smith has now had the rabbit house shifted to the prairie dog inclosure and is having the rabbit warmen and is having the rabbit warren prepared for the

The Black Trackers of Australia.

From the London Field. SIR: The letter of L. H. in your tesue of Feb. 22 appeals strongly to those English days in N. Queensland.

the Government that black trackers should be attached to the next Australian contingent going to the front comes rather late in the day." There are those among us, knowing what these trackers can do, who have long what these trackers can do, who have long since wished to make the suggestion of employing them, not for fighting purposes, but to look out track." but of what use would thave been, when the very Colonials themselves were at first looked upon with a sort of indifference by the powers that be, and then, when their loyal services were accepted, were told to come without their horses! Then it was suddenly discovered that they knew something about bush fighting and looking for signs, and could teach as mean rether. mething about bush fighting and loosing or signs, and could teach us many other hings; last, but not least, being their care if horses under the most adverse conditions. Black boys, who can track a bandicoot rat were stony country, while keeping out of sight of the white man's eye, would prove to be the eyes of the army with a vengeance. E. B. KENNEDT.

Found His Trap Inside a Tree Trunk

From the Indianapolis News. a tree on Eli Marvin's farm near Jefferson. Oscar Walters, the tenant, made a singular discovery. A large steel trap was imbedded in the tree, the wood having grown over it to a thickness of three inches. Attached to the trap was a long chain, this being im-

From Town Topics

"Be roine" implored the Duke.
"I am not en heirese" the young stri relating irrhed

"Bo, no, out it is for love I would marry!"

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would make every effort to make prodest war as me."